TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1896.

If our triends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpos

To-Morrow at Indianapolis.

Those sound-money Democrats who be Heve that the nomination of a third ticket will draw more votes from BRYAN than it will withhold from McKINLEY have their Convention to-morrow in Indianapolis. The plain truth about this movement is that in some parts of the Union it will promote the election of McKinley, while in other parts it will help BRYAN. Whether the gain all around will be greater than the loss, is something which no human being can foretell. The question cannot be answered authoritatively until the morning of Nov. 4. Opinions differ widely, and everybody is entitled to his opinion.

So far as the Indianapolis Convention is likely to serve the cause of honest money, to safeguard the national hone;, and to preserve a Democratic organization for usefulness in the future, it deserves the respect and good wishes of every patriotic citizen. To that extent it is an unselfish and disinterested movement, for either McKINLEY or BRYAN will be elected, and by no conceivable chance can the Indianapolis candidate become the next President.

Unfortunately at this time the reappearance of the almost extinct cuckoo is to be observed. There is talk in some quarters of Mr. CLEVELAND as an available third candidate. The commentary upon the few public demonstrations in favor of his nomination, such, for instance, as the attitude of the Florida delegates to Indianapolis, is found in what the unextinguished cuckoos are saving frankly in private conversation. They say that the nomination of Mr. CLEVE-LAND this year would keep him before the people and probably lead to the great blessing of his nomination, four years hence, and perhaps of his election.

There is not much of such talk, but there is enough to make it worth while to remark that the greatest misfortune which could happen to the cause of honest money would be to inject the third-term issue into this campaign. The crisis which calls for the sincerest and most unselfish action at Indianapolis is so grave as to render almost infamous any attempt on the part of any fool friends of the President to divert the third-ticket movement from the defence of a great principle to the promotion of a personal ambition Let the dead rest.

Bryan in New York.

When BRYAN was nominated at Chicago on the 10th of July, the New York delegates in the Convention refused to vote for any candidate for the Presidency. They would not vote for any man who was willing to stand on the platform of repudiation and anarchy, which had been adopted in spite of their indignant protests. They could not have voted without violating the doctrines expressed in the platform of the New York Democratic Convention, and held by the New York Democracy represented by them.

On the 31st of July the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall voted to support BRYAN, though four of its members were silent. They would not stultify themselves after the manner of the majority. This endorsement of the Chicago ticket, however, was merely perfunctory. It was made, as those members of the committee who voted for it said, under the tremendous pressure of Bryan sentiment in their districts. A month has passed and no evidence of any such sentiment has appeared in any district. There is no Bryan movement in this city. BRYAN and SEWALL banners are not flying except in a few places, and these merely as an official necessity. BRYAN meetings have been few and they have been petty in numbers. They are altogether without genuine enthusiasm. There has been no spontaneous uprising for BRYAN in any quarter of the town. The Tammany | that there are votes or political popularity in a big endorsement fell dead. A Bryanized Tammany is powerless, politically bankrupt.

On the 12th of August BRYAN accepted the Chicago nomination in a speech at Madison Square Garden. Not a single New York Democrat who had any claims to leadership or even to consequence in the party, would sit on the platform with him. His speech fell flat. His reception in New York was chilling throughout, yet this is the great Democratic stronghold. Nearly two-thirdsof the citizens of this town are Democrats, yet among them there are not obtainable enough Democrats of character and reputation to make up a BRYAN delegation to the coming Democratic State Convention. The men most honored and trusted by the party will not go there as delegates representative of a Bryanized Tammany. They will not bear the Repudiation brand.

The Democratic State Convention meets at Buffalo on the 16th of this month or two weeks from to-morrow. As every day makes more manifest the revolt of the intelligence, the common sense, and the patriotism of the Democracy of the State against BRYAN and all he represents, that body will waste its time if it ventures to run counter to this prevalent and dominant sentiment by accepting the Chicago ticket and nominating State officers to run along with BRYAN and Sew-ALL electors. No Democrat deserving of the votes of Democrats would consent to take such a nomination. No man who values his personal reputation or aspires to a successful career in politics, would consent to become the candidate of a Convention supporting a candidate for President standing for dishonest money and repudiation, more especially after a Democratic State Convention held a few months previously had already declared emphatically for honest money and the honorable fulfilment of all national obligations

The only thing to do is to drop BRYAN and Repudiation altogether. Even perfunctory support of them at Buffalo will stain the id record of the New York Democracy indelibly. And it will be useless. It will not help BRYAN. Any ticket at the head of which are the BRYAN and SEWALL electors is bound to be beaten by a majority so overwhelming, so beyond all precedent, that its burial will be utterly ignominious

Have We No Ship for Apla?

A Berlin newspaper, the Tageblatt, which has lately been harping on alleged Ameriman war vessels have been ordered thither, in consequence of these intrigues.

If our countrymen in those islands have made any gain of late, commercially or | Fire Department, lost that also through his otherwise, it certainly is not due to the Ad- wife's continued interference, and finally ministration at Washington. Mr. CLEVE- came to New York, where he secured a He mounts the easy chair, even when the LAND has repeatedly, in his annual mes-

garding the government of Samos, and has urged that it was of more trouble to us than it was worth.

More than that, since the Administration came into power, three and a half years ago, we have never had a cruiser even touch at Ania although meanwhile revolts have broken out and at length have been suppressed. Our ships have gone forth and back across the Pacific between our shores and the Asiatic, and have been stationed habitually, also, at Honolulu, but have sedulously been kept away from the South Seas. German and British war vessels, on the other hand, appear there when disturbances exist or are threatened.

If it be true that Germany is sending three vessels to Samoa to look after her interests, "in consequence of American intrigues." is it not high time that one of our war ships should show its flag there, even if only to indicate that we haven't forgotten the existence of the group?

Bad Water in a Great City.

The water furnished by the municipality for the use of the inhabitants of the city of Brooklyn is at present in a most unsatisfactory condition. It smells bad. It tastes bad. It is bad. It is nasty.

If Brooklyn is to maintain a good reputation in China, care must be taken not to offer any of this water to LI HUNG CHANG when he visits that borough of the Greater New York.

A tow years ago the people in this part of the world became almost frantic because they feared that the health of the community would be endangered by the landing of a company of passengers from a transatlantic steamship on which there had been a few cases of Asiatic cholera. The peril to the public health from the contaminated water in Brooklyn to-day is vastly greater, and yet the authorities of that city have shown extraordinary lethargy in investigating the cause of the trouble or applying a remedy. The Health Department places the responsibility on the Department of City Works, the Department of City Works returns the compliment, and while the public officers quarrel, the public gets just the same water or is forced to resort to beer. The language of the Health Commissioner

is remarkable. "We have always had very good water in this city until recently," he says, "and the present state of affairs is annoying. I have been informed, however, that the water, although not as pure as it should be, is not unwholesome." Annoving is a very mild term to apply to the condition of things which furnishes such foul water to a whole city; and it is consolatory indeed to be told that the physician at the head of the Health Department has "been informed" that the liquid is not unwholesome. Been informed" by whom, we should like to know. This is not a matter which should be left to speculation or indefinite information. A capable analyst can ascertain positively, without any great delay or any great expense, whether the water is fit to drink or not. An examination adequate for this purpose should be made at once, and the Health Commissioner should advise the public of the result, distinctly and fully, so that consumers may understand just what they have to guard against and may adopt precautions accordingly, either by boiling

the water or otherwise. A feature of the Brooklyn charter which has often been commended is that it places the whole responsibility of the municipal Government upon the party in power. The Republicans have been in power there now nearly four years, and they must bear the blame for the present trouble with the water unless the authorities can offer a better explanation than has yet been suggested.

Mr. ALFRED T. WHITE, who was Commissioner of City Works during the Schieren administration, favored the adoption of a comprehensive plan for a permanent and successor shows more interest in local politics than in the public good. As Brooklyn Life truly says:

"Nothing will be done about a proper water supply until the drinking water becomes more foul t already, until, in short, enough people are pol city loan and a water system which reaches Lake George or some other permanent source of supply.
At present the water pipes pour forth such founces that careful families boil all the water they drink. Of course such a rule does not apply in the tenement where the bodies of the people are illy nourished and ready to fall victims to any sort of poison. If there is not a great outbreak of typhold, or at least an aggravation of ordinary summer diseases into a much swollen death rate before November, we shall have cause to be

If the Hon, FREDERICK W. WURSTER wants to be reëlected Mayor of Brooklyn, or chosen to any other office in the gift of the voters there, he will do well to give some attention to this matter.

The Schwarz Case.

At Ellis Island, the official place of entry in the harbor of New York for immigrants is called the "Special Board of Inquiry," which, under authority conferred by Congress, inquires into the sufficiency of the objections raised against the admission of necessary by the arrival here of many undesirable emigrants, such as felons, fugitives from justice, imbeciles, disorderly persons, contract laborers and alms seekers; and people who were likely to become a charge upon the communities in which they might find domicile.

The Special Board of Inquiry at Ellis purpose of the law, or desirous of extending its provisions, by emendations and improvements of its own, appears to have set up in Ellis Island a sort of supervisory tribunal for the adjustment of matrimonial disputes, family contentions, and partnership misunderstandings, and for establishing curious rules of evidence which would not hold water in our courts. A case in point is that of ROBERT SCHWARZ, an employee of the German Consulate, who appeared before this "Special Board of Inquiry" on Saturday to demand that his wife, MARIE SCHWARZ, should be deported back to Germany as "an undesirable person." The Special Board of Inquiry, acting as a sort of Tribunal for the Restoration of Conjugal Felicity by Arbitration, heard what the husband and the wife had to say on the subject family. The husband averred, on his side, that ten years ago, while a clerk in the Police Department of Berlin, he was forsaken by his wife, under circumstances which not unreasonably caused a suspicion can "intrigues" in Samoa, now has the in his mind that her affections were, in part satisfaction of announcing that three Ger- at least, bestowed on another. He thereupon, it appears, gave up his home, lost his place in the Berlin Police Department, and obtained another place in the Berlin

compact with England and Germany re- called on the Special Board of Inquiry to prevent her from landing. No one else, so far as it appears, made any objection to the admission of Marie Schwarz into the land of the free and the home of the brave. MARIE declares that she is thirty-seven years of age, though gallantry suggests that

perhaps she is much younger. To the Special Board of Inquiry on Saturday the wife submitted her side of the SCHWARZ case, alleging that she, not her husband, was the victim of the Berlin desertion, and that he had been accompanied on his transatlantic trip from the German empire to the United States by a lady of German nativity whose age is described in the papers as "thirty-four and upward." The sage Commissioners appear to have inclined toward the husband's side, in accordance with their previous rulings in similar matrimonial cases, but they delayed for a few days their final decision. Unless there is a change in the programme, however, MARIE SCHWARZ will be deported. If that is to be the decision, it cannot be recorded too soon, for it will bring to a head the determination of the claim of this Board to such jurisdiction as it has been exercising in matters of the kind, and, let us hope, put an end to an abuse which has its serious no less than its farcical side.

The claim is made, and is said to have the endorsement of the German Consul at this port, that Schwarz is a naturalized American citizen; and if that be so, it would be interesting to know by what color of authority the "Special Board of Inquiry" at Ellis Island takes upon itself to separate husband and wife, both Americans, without appeal to any civil tribunal. The wonder is that it does not go further, and either allot alimony to the wife or a bill of divorce to the husband. What has this Board to do with conjugal disputes between married persons, arising over acts said to have been committed in Germany? What greater right in law, in morals, or in the public interest has this Board of Inquiry to send back the wife to Germany, if the husband's story be true, than it has to send back the husband to Germany, if the wife's story be true? In American tribunals the theory of the law is that every person is innocent until proved guilty, and it would be an intolerable proposition that an irresponsible "Special Board of Inquiry" should set itself up to determine in advance, without the formality of trial, the guilt or innocence of an accused person, particularly, as in this case, where the ac cusation relates to a specific offence of which the wife could not be convicted in the criminal courts of this State.

The trouble at Ellis Island arises, prima rily, from the appointment as Superintendent of Foreign Emigration there of a zeal ous Austrian, who was reared a Governmental Socialist, and is not yet famillar with American notions of equality before the law and the presumption of innocence. The Government in this country does not presume to regulate matrimonial differences; and the rulings of American courts for many years, on the ground of public policy, have been favorable to the adjustment of marriage differences, and not to separations between husband and wife.

The Special Board of Inquiry at Ellis Island would do well to observe the law as it is, and to leave to others higher in lawmaking authority any improvements which may be thought necessary or desirable.

Lessons from China.

What lessons may Americans learn from the Chinese statesman, soldler, and philosopher who has been welcomed to the city? When arrangements were made for Saturday evening's banquet in his honor, he pre ferred the requests that the affair should begin not later than 6 o'clock and that he might leave the banqueting hall as early as 8 o'clock. As a matter of course, his requests were complied with. He took his enlarged water supply for Brooklyn, but his and left it at the prescribed hour, retiring Catholics. to his own quarters in the hotel, where he very soon went to sleep.

he is not good for much.

the thought of the Chamber of Commerce. the Union League Club, the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Sons of the Revolution, the Masonic fraternity, and other dining organizations?

Another lesson may be learned from LI HUNG CHANG, who is a believer in the sage maxims of Confucius, by those who take known that he tasted any of the wines or day evening's banquet. It is said that he sipped a little of the coffee, which was all aliens at this port. This law was made the stimulant that he required. We commend his example to all other banqueters more than is good for them.

> Lt HUNG CHANG is also very careful of to eat all the viands that may be set before him at a banquet. They say that, at the affair of Saturday evening, he did not partake of any one of the tempting dishes say that he ate nothing, preferring to dine with Duke HUMPHREY," so far as the hotel dinner was concerned, dining at his own time upon such plain victuals as were provided by his own skilled Chinese cooks. In that respect he was wise on Saturday evening. Had he eaten of all the provender in the hotel commissariat, he might possibly have wished afterward that he hadn't.

Of course it would not do for all men who sit down at a banquet to follow strictly the example of Lt HUNG CHANG; yet he gave an interesting lesson to persons who manifest a gluttonous disposition at banquets. Again, LI HUNG CHANG is an early riser.

They say he is up in the morning by daylight, or at least by 6 o'clock, attending to his duties, perusing the Chinese classics, or of the proposed division of the SCHWARZ giving instructions to members of his retinue. What an example to those Americans, especially New Yorkers, who never see the sun rise and know not how resplendent the skies may be at 6 o'clock in the morning!

The last lesson that we think of at this noment to be learned from LI HUNG CHANG the desirability of taking things easy. He is a sage, indeed, in that respect. Never since he came to New York have we heard know, there is no fussiness about him. post in the German Consulate. Learning distance to be travelled is short, and the sages to Congress, urged the giving up of our that his wife had sailed from Germany, he chair-bearers attend to the rest. He gets to you a precedent by which you may be as-

looks like the image of serenity. How dignified and reposeful he was when Mr. CLEVELAND stood in his presence! How

soothing his looks as he rode up Broadway! What a lesson he gives in this respect to those New Yorkers who are forever in a stew, who are over-anxious, impatient, boisterous, or troubled about everything. What would this Chinese philosopher think of the Stock Exchange at 2 or 8 o'clock of any tumultuous afternoon? What of the elevated trains at the rush hours? What of THE Sun's press room after midnight ? What of New York at large and all the time?

Many are the lessons to be learned from the conqueror of the Taipings, the defender of the Manchu throne, the Grand Councillor of the Hwangti, the chief statesman of the most populous empire in the world, and the

proud wearer of the yellow jacket. Yet they say that this man is but pagan, who practises ancestral worship, and strives to carry out in his life the moral precepts which were given to China and the world ages ago by the Reverend Master

The Union of the Church of England with the Church of Rome.

KUNG, known to us as CONFUCIUS.

The movement for the reconciliation of the Anglican Communion to the Papal See has Catholic as well as Protestant supporters; for instance, the Abbé PORTAL, an eminent Catholic theologian, concurs with Lord HALIFAX in believing that the fusion should be and could be effected. The plan which he favors was defined in a recent speech. He concurs with Lord HALIFAX in deeming the true unifying process to be not the conversion of individuals, to which the Catholic propaganda in England has been hitherto restricted, but corporate union, by which he means an agreement for consolidation between the leaders and authorities of the Church of England on the one part and of the Church of Rome upor the other. This mode of consolidation, he says, would save the individual from the torture of doubt and other risks incurred by a personal investigation of the faith, and above all, it would avoid the danger of shak ing the whole roots of his spiritual life by forcing him to break violently with his religious past. In a recent number of the London Tablet,

the organ of Cardinal VAUGHAN, this plea for corporate reunion is discussed in an article, which, on strong internal evidence, is ascribed to the Cardinal himself. The Tablet maintains that the Abbé Portal's argument is either illogical or uncatholic. Which alternative must be accepted depends on one's conception of the status of the Anglican Communion. One must hold that the Anglican Church is either a sect, or else is an integral part of the Catholic Church. If it is a sect, the plea advanced for corporate union falls to pieces; for such a schismatical body, however reunited to the Catholic Church, whether by corporate action or by individual conversion, would, with every individual in it, have to disavow its past, and would be spiritually sundered in all the chords of its being from such a past, as much as, if not more than would have been the case in any individual conversion. On the other hand, if the basis of the plea is that the Anglican Church is to be regarded not as a sect, but as an integral part of the Catholic Church, it is obvious that the Abbé PORTAL's position is untenable by a Catholic. By the Edwardian and Elizabethan settlements the Anglican Church took its ground notoriously upon the rejection of papal jurisdic-In doing so it became schismatical. It denied, moreover, divers doctrines which were then, as they are now, articles of faith to all Catholics. By such denials it became heretical. The belief that the Anglican Communion is a sect, and that it forms no integral part of the Church Catholic, is one which is unalterably present to the mind of

In the course of his article, which covers some two pages and a half, the writer in the What a fine example he gave in this | Tablet explains his meaning in detail. Let case! The hour ordinarily set for a public us suppose, he says, that the dream of the dinner in New York to 8 o'clock and it is reuniquists has come true and let us place not often that the guests are seated until | ourselves in the position of one of the Anglihalf an hour after that time. Then a cans thus reconciled. What does he becouple of hours for the victuals; then an lieve? He now conscientiously believes hour or two or three for speeches or that CHRIST gave to St. PETER and to his social intercourse; it is not often that a man successors, the Roman Pontiffs, jurisdiction gets away from the table before midnight, over the whole Church. Unless he had ac-He may be happy, but it is hard for him to cepted that belief, reconciliation for him and get home, and in bed, and asleep, until an- his fellow Anglicans would have been imother hour or two bave passed. Next day possible. This being so, what is he to think of the Reformation? By the very logic of Is not the example set by Lt HUNG CHANG | the belief just mentioned he must regard it at Saturday evening's banquet worthy of as a detestable revolt against the words and the work of CHRIST, and by every sentiment of loyalty to CHRIST he must abhor in the future what he has called blessed in the past. What, again, is he to think of the Established Church, which was founded on the basis of that revolt? He must think of it as a schism, no less bateful than that of DATHAN and ABIRAM, and as the organized mouthto this country, there is maintained what | note of his exceeding temperance. It is not | piece of heresies which seduced the faith of the English nation. His religious past, in so liquors that were set before him at Satur- | far as it was associated with a beretical and schismatical body, would stand condemned in his conscience, as a thing to be abjured and repented of, in whatever degree he wittingly took part in it. If, then, the who make a habit of sometimes drinking | Church of England is a sect, there is nothing in the plea that corporate reunion would spare the individual convert the sundering its purpose was to exclude criminals and his food. He does not regard it as his duty of the ties that bound him to the religious system to which he previously belonged. Let us take the other horn of the dilemma

and assume, what the Abbé PORTAL seems to suggest in some undefinable way, that Island, however, whether ignorant of the that the other men enjoyed. They the Anglican Church may be considered not as a sect, but as an integral part of the Catholic Church. In that case, the plea for corporate reunion might cease to be illogical, but only to become erroneous and heretical; diametrically opposed to the teachings of LEO XIII. and to the plain principles of the Catholic faith and the ology. To Catholics it is axiomatic that defined articles of faith cannot be denied without heresy, and that the authority of the Holy See cannot be rejected without schism, and that the body which is organized to express such denial and rejection is a sect, and as such stands outside of the Catholic Church and separated from it. That the Anglican establishment has denied Catholic definitions of faith, has rejected the authority of the Roman Pontiff, and vehemently and unswervingly maintained this denial for centuries, are facts which have English history for their witness, and could be no more called into question than the Norman conquest or the Protestant Reformation. Any recognition, therefore, of the Anglican body as having formed, during the last three centuries, an integral part of the Catholic Church, could only be made by the betrayal of the most sacred and unity preserving principles of that he was "on the rush." He is the Catholic faith. By such a recognition a man of tranquillity. So far as we LEO XIII. would practically say to the princes and primates of Catholic Christendom: "I acknowledge the Catholic status of the Anglican body, and thereby I hold up

his pipe filled for him, takes a whiff, and sured that, whenever you are so disposed, you may do all that EDWARD VI., CRAN-MER, and ELIZABETH have done, and yet not forfeit your position in the Catholic

Church.

The writer of the Tablet article, who is understood, as we have said, to be Cardinal VAUGHAN, concludes by pronouncing it heretical to condemn or disparage, as the Abbé PORTAL does, the work of individual conversion, in which the Roman Catholic Church in England has been for three centuries engaged. Moreover, the Abbé PORTAL is summoned forthwith to make clear the basis of his plea for corporate reunion. If, for example, he wishes to promote corporate reunion upon the ground that the Anglican Communion is a sect, he should avow this to Lord HALIFAX and his friends in England. who would at once repudiate reunion on such terms. If, on the other hand, he desires to secure corporate reunion on the ground that the Anglican Communion is not a sect, but is in some sense an integral part of the Catholic Church, he should without delay avow this theory to the Roman authorities, who would straightway proclaim it heretical, and repel the idea of reunion upon such an erroneous assumption.

We are asked by a correspondent: "Do you not consider a dollar that has appreciated in value as fraudulent to the debtor as a dollar that has depreciated in value is fraudulent to the creditor? If not, why not?" There is no "fraud" in either case. Fraud involves the idea of intentional deceit. The debtor who has to pay his debts in dollars that have risen in value by natural causes, as the gold dollar ha risen in comparison with agricultural products, s not defrauded by anybody. He chances and must abide the result. If however, a debtor should procure the passage of a law allowing him to pay his creditor in dollars worth the half of those he promised to pay, he will not defraud the creditor, he will rob him

A check to Pingner. - Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Away! There is no checking PINGREE. He shoots along, triumphent and irresistible. There is no blocking him in front. His coat tails elude the friendly, restraining hands behind. He is galloping over Michigan in every direction, and he is going to be elected Governor. The Hon, POTATO PINGREE has his little pecufondness for eliver, although he is the Republican candidate; but if he had a hundred more there would be no keeping him back. He is not sublime, but he runs on casters.

The Hon. WILLIS L. MOORE, chief of the Weather Bureau, has recently sent a circular to the minor prophets of that institution, informing them that they "have been frequently referred to by the public press, in connection with their duties, by military titles, as Captain, Major, Colonel, &c., whether these titles have been earned or not, and apparently with their consent." Col. MOORE raises a pleading, earnest voice, and warns his sub-ordinates that "this practice is manifestly wrong." He doesn't object if actual Colonels and so on choose to wrap their titles around them, and yet he submits "to such, even, whether the titles by which they are known in the bureau, as observer, local forecast official. professor, &c., are not quite as honorable or capable of being made so as any that have been won in any other branches of the public service." He is especially averse to the wearing of military titles by Weather Bureau men who

have no technical right to them. To be sure, to be sure. Gen. MOORE is entirely right and perfectly wrong. If this is a free country, any man or boy in it has a right to create and call himself General, Colonel, Ensign, Leftenant, or anything else of sound and aplendor that pleases him. Why should a minor prophet of the Weather Bureau be expected to deprive himself of this right? Furthermore, it must be said that life is too short for some of the civilian titles which Major Moore suggests. Suppose he were a minor prophet. Would he expect his friends to waste their breath in saying "Good morning, Local Forecast Obsorver," or "It's a mackerel sky, eh, Local Forecast Observer?" As for the title "professor ! it's too common. Everybody is a professor; more than everybody. "Observer" is not clear enough a term. Everybody is an observer, place at the table at the prescribed hour the Holy See and to the conscience of all with the possible exception of Admiral Moone's

The Weather Bureau men ought to have new titles. They should be divided into Warlocks, Wizards, Vaticinators, Soothsayers, Cloud-gazers, Hydromants, and what not. Meanwhile, they have as good a right to be gorgeous with anybody else has; and the only just complaint against them is that they sometimes seem to be unaware that the weather will bear a good deal of watching.

Tom Watson will deliver his last speech in Georgia, Sept. 4, at Cartersville at 11 in the morn-ing. That night he takes the train for Dalias.—Affinata

The train for Dallas leaves at 11 P. M., but the train will be held an hour in order to allow Mr. Warson to finish his speech. He has much to say; and yet he has said much.

And now the Hon. Hocus Smith of somewhere down in Georgia is his own man once more and begins to hone his BRYAN battle axe and to ask if the dogs of war are licensed. This promises to be the most active fall Mr. SMITH has known since the Hon. DINK BOTTS introduced him to political life.

In their treatment of Sevvid KHALID the hapless aspirant to the Sultanate of Zanzibar, should he fall into their hands, the British might perhaps take into consideration some of his unintentional services. He gave them the chance to try the batteries of several of their gunboats on the palace, to exercise their landing parties, and to sink a hostile steamer; and all this with slight damage to their vessels and with the serious wounding of only one seaman. It was not KHALID's fault, to be sure, that he did so little execution and suffered so heavily in his own forces; but he was at least the means of furnishing a very cheap British victory, with good practice for land and naval forces in actual combat. Germany's terms of surrendering him from her consulate, where he took refuge, namely, that he shall be treated as a prince and a prisoner of war, may well be accepted, although England may insist that he shall be

The Hon. GEORGE WILLIAMS of Dedham, Mass., left that capital for Maine yesterday. It s only just to the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED, who is a little nearsighted, to warn him that this giant champion is on his path.

CANADA ALARMED.

She Fears the Chiengo Canal Will Impair

Quenec, Aug. 31.- A strong protest will be made by Canada against the opening of the so called Chicago Drainage Canal, based upon the contention that it will seriously affect the navigation of the St. Lawrence, especially between the ports of Montreal and Quebec and in the harbor of Montreal. Here there is often less than 26 feet of water, or not sufficient to accommodate the largest vessels engaged in its trade. While those Canadian engineers who have investigated the matter estimate that the volume of water to be drawn out of the upper lakes by the proposed scheme will amount to such a proportion of the entire mass flowing over Niagara that it will reduce the depth of the St. Lawrence in the harbor of Montreal by very nearly a foot, the
people of Montreal are much exercised about
the lack of sufficient water in their harlor
and in the channel below, which annually provents the flagship of the British North American squadron from reaching their port, and
may stand in the way of the proposed fast
transatiantic steamers ascending the river any
further than Quebec.

Consequently they are taking alarm at the
proposed canal, and will doubtless be powerful
enough with the Government to secure the appointment of a commission of competent engineers to report officially on the subject. the depth of the St. Lawrence in the har

THE THIRD TICKET.

A Southern Republican's Views as to Its

Inexpediency. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir : Inasmuch as the Sound Money Democrats honestly desire the defeat of the repudiationists, may I ask how they can reconcile it with their sound sense to advocate the nomination of a third ticket? There can be no possible doubt that either Mc-Kinley or Bryan will be the next President. McKinley is unequivocally for gold, silver, and paper money, measured, as now, by the gold standard. Bryan is unequivocally for the unlimited coinage of silver, which both he and every other man possessed of even a modicum of common sense knows means monometallism measured by silver, worth now about 53 cents; and if his theory is to be successful, worth later

on, perhaps, 30 or 40 cents to the dollar. Some men argue that a third Democratic candidate will draw from Bryan those trueblue and rock-ribbed Democrats whose very stomachs revolt at the bare idea of voting a Republican ticket. But is not this line of theory unworthy the consideration of wise men who know themselves to be patriots as well as partisans? Circumstances which have been uncontrollable have brought about the peculiar condition that now demands of wise men the temporary sacrifice of a false party pride, in order to thwarta false theory which, if fastened upon our Government, would blight every hope of national honor, and plunge into financial and material disaster every interest of the nation, whether individual or corporate. Why, therefore, will any wise man for a moment ad-vocate a third ticket?

But I have heard respected Democrats argue

therefore, will any wise man for a moment advocate a third ticket?

But I have heard respected Democrats argue that they could not vote for McKinley, because he was the embodiment and defender of a protective tariff. Now, in all fairness, is not this a filmsy pretext, when it is known that we are living to-day under the workings of a protective tariff, formulated and enacted by a Democratic tongress? Then why cavil about possibly another one made 5, 10, or 15 per cent. higher or lower hereafter by the McKinley party? But even this is not likely to be possible for the next two years, owing to the neculiar present construction of parties in Congress.

I have heard other Democrats, especially in the South, object to voting for McKinley because they say he represents the "nigger party." Even this, I submit, is a specious plea when we read in the late election returns from Alabama and elsewhere how the negroes have voted with the Democrats.

Remembering all these things, do not logic and common sense and common patriotism all demand that those Democrats who want sound money should come out squarely and support the only ticket through which they can nossibly hope to obtain it? How can any loyal American who venerates his Government and who loves his nationality consent to leopard or degrade

hope to obtain it? How can any loyal American who venerates his Government and who loves his nationality consent to Jeopard or degrade Government and nation by voting, even indirectly, for a demagogue going about the country begging the people to vote for him as their "hired man" to fill the highest and most honorable office on earth, the office once filled by George Washington? How do self-respecting business men like his flippant, undignified, and demagogic allusion to them as being made of "different mid by the Almighty" from other good men? How do they like his remarks that he "has not yet any Post Offices to bestow," but that he will remember all the boys when he wins.

ins. Now, all these commonplace and cross-roads Now, all these commonplace and cross-roads utterances, harmless under other circumstances, serve to demonstrate the small measure of the man. I will not believe that when these patriotic third-candidate Democrats further deliberate upon the seriousness of the situation they will endance the causes of their currency and of their country by aiding, even indirectly, in clevating such a character to the Presidency of this great country, a "boy orator" whose inexperience and want of dignity, to say nothing harsher, wholly unfit him for the elevated station.

There are substantially but two parties in this great fight.
WILLIAM ROBERT MOORE of Tennessee.
New PORT, Aug. 30.

QUAY AND MARTIN.

Their Old Relations Renewed - Likely to Defeat Wanamaker for Senator.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31. - Last January a year ago there was a rupture of the confidential relations between Senator Matthew Stanley Quay and his Pennsylvania lieutenant, David Martin of Philadelphia, It was a political divorce, and it looked as though they had parted company forever. Political relations have now been resumed, and, in order to make up for the estrangement, it is not impossible that they may be closer friends than ever before. The break occurred in this way: Senator

Quay insisted upon the nomination of State Senator Boles Penrose for Mayor of Philadelphia in January, 1895. The promotion of Penrese meant Martin's dethronement. He declined to abdicate as the supreme political leader of Philadelphia. He rebelled and pominated City Solicitor Warwick for Mayor by an overwhelming majority, thus demonstrating that his power in politics could not be broken. Senator Quay evidently thought it could, and when ex-Magistrate Israel W. Durham proposed to smash Martin. Senator Quay instructed Durham to go ahead. But the longer Durham worked on that line the more strongly Martin became intrenched in power, simply because the people had less confidence in Durham, who seemed unable to rise above the level of a ward leader, than they had in Martin.

A few days ago Senator Quay publicly retracted what he had said in regard to David Martin in the Senate in January, 1893. A new chapter has begon in the politics of Pennsylvania: but whether Mr. Martin has taken his stand upon Senator Quay's reform platform, or that reform has been put in camphor until next summer, I am not wholly able toway. Quay's reform plank says:

We deery the growing use of money in politics and Senator Quay evidently thought it could, and

We decry the growing use of money in politics and the corporate control of Legislatures, municipal Councils, political primaries, and elections.

"No public officer or employee upon any pretence shall be assessed upon his salary; public office shall be for the public henefit, and we favor the enactment of legis ation and the enforcement of laws to correct such abuses."

such abuses."

If Senator Quay's State Committee does not cordially invite contributions from Republicans doing duty in the executive offices at Harrisburg, and if David Martin, reluctantly it may be, but nevertheless resolutely, refuses to pass the contribution box around among the officials in the City Hall, it will be pretty conclusive that we still "decry the growing use of money in positics."

positics."

It is the general belief that the Quay-Martin combination of September, 1896, bodes disaster for John Wanamaker in January, 1897, when the Pennsylvania Legislature votes for a Senator to succeed Cameron, Gov. Hastings has been doing splendid service for Quay, while Wanamaker hasn't, and Quay is likely to remember those for and against him.

The Brynn Men After Hill and Gorman, From the New York Herald. The truth is that Senator Hill has intimated that he

would regard the interference of the National Con mittee in New York State politics at this time as an act of discourtesy to him. He has not uttered a word since the Chicago Convention which would indicate that he is opposed to the ticket and the platform. managers of the Bryan campaign are exceedingly anxious to win over Senator Hill, and consequently, though they would be glad to drive him from cover if though they would be giant to drive nim from cover in they dared, they do not care to disregard his wishes. Whatever may be Senator Hill's ultimate action, therefore, it has, at any rate, been so far productive of delay. He has prevented the chiefs of the Popocratic campaign from carrying out their intention of making such a fight in New York that the sound-money leaders would find it impossible to attack them in their Western strongholds.

The silver managers are the more willing to defer to Senator Hill because of the growing probability that the State Convention will endorse both the Bryan ticket and the Chicago platform.

They have not, however, relaxed their efforts to press Senator Gorman Into the service. Senator Gorman did not go to see Senator Murphy yesterday, but will probably do so before he leaves for Maryland. He may also see Senator Hill. He said yesterdey that be would be here or in the neighborhood for some time.

No Bunco in the White House,

From the Hartford Times (Dem.). Bryan is going about the country trying to bam-boosle and delude the simple minded and the unwary. Considering what the fearful consequences of putting such a man in the White House would be, it seems t us that the ordinary practitioner of the three-card moute game at a country circus is engaged in a much less harmful work than was Candidate Bryan in his peeches yesterday.

November 3 Will Be Another. From the Detroit Free Press, Aug. F., Yesterlay was sound money day for the Democrate n several of the States.

> Wasting to Trade, Now Bryan's on the market. Looking around to see An extra anap in bargains

Based on his currency. He's sizing up the counters At every place he tries, And now and then he's thinking

He's happened on a prize. Whatever other bargain Has reached the hand of Bill, He'd swap sixteen of Sin-jin For one of D. B. Hill.

FORTS AND GUNS.

The Coming Estimates - Breent Calls and

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.-When September comes in the departments and bureaus have before them the work of estimates to be ind before Congress. This year, in the army, as has year, coast defence is at the front, and there is no reason to doubt that Congress will be very liberal toward it, as at the first session. But to order to be sure of this, it is well for the Engineer Corps and the Ordnance Department to know that they have already provided for the expenditure of all sums hitherto voted to them. A big unexpended balance acts sometimes like a wet blanket to the fires of enthuslasm in Congress, and calls for more money in coast defence have heretofore been met pointing out that what was already in hand had not been expended or allotted under contracts.

So far as the Ordnance Department is concerned, its wants are of a routine character in guns, being limited to what the Watervliet fortory can turn out, and this undoubtedly Congress will grant. But if it is able to show that it has called upon private enterprise for gur carriages, and has entered into contracts for such carriages that the last appropriation will

such carriages that the last appropriation will allow, it will merit as much more money as ron be expended for the same purpose during the coming year. If the engineers, too, show a spiendid record of new batteries completed or started between July 1 and Dec. I, at really important points, they will get plenty of money next winster to expend during the next flean year.

The Ordnance Department has been hosy since the beginning of the present fiscal year in getting new material with the liberal appropriations placed at its command. This week it calls for a supply of 3.6-inch field pieces, of 5-inch rifles, and of 7-inch morters. It is noted that in the recent biddings for 6,000 shrapnel for the 3.6-inch field pieces and 1,000 for the 3.6-inch, the lowest bidder, the American Ordnance Company of Washington, was rather closely followed by the United States Projectile Company of Brookly, whereas the offers of the third bidder, the West Point Foundry Company, were considerably higher.

The assecifications for powder for the many

whereas the offers of the third bidder, the West Point Foundry Company, were considerably higher.

The specifications for powder for the magazine small arm require it to be practically smokeless, to yield a mean velocity of at least 1,050 feet per second at 53 feet from the mizzie, with mean variations not exceeding 20 feet and with a maximum pressure of 18,050 pounds per square inch. It must be of uniform quality and free from foreign substances; must stand the moisture, dryners, and cold tests, and, when pulverized, must for at least fifteen minutes stand a temperate of 150 to 154 hairenfact without emitting acid vapors. It must stand friction or shock, must not contain unsafe or unstable ingredients, must not agglomerate by storage, must not be too friable under transportation, must not corrode, or leave any metaling tation, must not corrode, or leave any metaling unstable ingredients, must not agglomerate by storage, must not be too friable under transportation, must not corrode, or leave any metallic residue from the action of heat on the builet or barrel, nor any hard residue in the being. It nally, it must not need an unduly strong primer. A good many virtues must thus go to a pewder for our new arms, that may be used under the Arizona suns and among the blizzanis of the Canadian border. While dwelling strongly on keeping qualities, the requirements are not severe in ballistic properties, but with equality in other respects the powder that heats the barrel least will be chosen.

The Ordnance Department, it is understood, desires that smokeless powder shall be used in the 6-pounder rapid-fire guns for which bids were recently opened. The award under these bids will be for only a few guns, but it is probable that before the end of the year as many as 180 of the 6-pounders will be called for, and, besides these, machine guns will be purchased, the Gatling being at present regarded with considerable favor.

The Bethlehem Company at a recent date had delivered aine s-inch and ten 10-inch guns on its contract for one hundred heavy guns and the teast of the capture of the contract of the contract of the contract of the capture of the capt

delivered hime S-inch and ten 10-inch guns on its contract for one hundred heavy guns, and there is a good prospect of its completing all within the specified time. It was a happy thought to call in this auxiliary supply, even though the army factory makes its guns so cheaply and so well. But the coming forward of these Bethlehem guns also emphasizes the crying need of carriages for them.

SUNBEAMS.

-Nickle-in-the-slot gas meters are operated at Dan-—One newspaper for each of her hirthdays is the odd collection which a young woman of Hiawatha Mo., owns.

-One shipper of Curry county. Or., has sent away 2,000 head of sheep this sesson, and expects to ship -Salmon to the amount of 140 tons, for which the

fisherman received four cents a pound, have been abipped by one firm at St. Helena. Or., this year. -At Hood River, Or., strawberries yielded one grower this past season a profit of \$208.79 on a pate of 96 square rods, or at the rate of nearly \$40

-An editor who is also Postmaster at Great Rend, Mo., offers a year's subscription to his paper at \$ agreeing that the paper shall be sent free if Bryan is

-At Cutchogue, L. L. a German grafted upon a tree in his orchard a twig sent to him from the Fatherland, and he has just cut off for exhibition a branch a foot long, bearing thirty-six prunes. -"Our friends will kindly not trespass," is the un-

usual form in which the Mattituck, L. I. school authorities have put the notice to the public at the entrance to their unfenced school house grounds. -Workmen putting in a telephone at Springfield, Mo. accidentally made a connection with the fir-alarm wires, and when they tested the instrument the department was called out and the firenien were un-

able to tell what the trouble was -Unusual facilities for matrimony are offered at ericus, Ga. Justice Grabam, while walking on the street one evening, was approached by a negro man and woman who asked to be united, and h them in the solemn bonds then and there.

An uncontrollable desire to tramp, a preference

for barns rather than a comfortable he to sleep, and supreme satisfaction in beging or steal ing food have caused 12-year old Willie hims of servicuse to give his purents so much trouble that her have been obliged to have him arrested. -A flume six miles long, part of it built on trestles 87 feet high, has been constructed near Cottage Grove, Or., from a mill in the lumber belt to the Southern

Pacific railroad. A million feet of lumber was used in building it, and its capacity is 40.00 feed a fer.
There is abundant water for it throughout the year.

- Atlantic City scorns the press agent, to be surbut it sends out a story of a beautiful young woman of Pittsburgh whose hat, which was ornal ented with a diamond buckle, was blown into the sea of a puff of wind and was brought ashers by a fathern

dog, as the owner was mingling her sait fears wi -Italy's trials have fired the heart of Rais Gianelli, who for several years has enjoyed a motorio-ly of the street plane business in Townte. On a re-and has grown rich out of it. He has solved for his native land with his family in order that he reion may join the army. The Italian colony of furents gave the Gianellis an onthusiastic send of

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Dresden row has a concert half on the mode of new Gewandhaus at Letpzig that will scar is 0

Mascagni is composing an opera on a Japanese librette by Signer Illico for the fall season at le Str Walter Beaant, in collaboration with Mr. V H. Pollock, is about to publish a volume of eight

drawing room plays Horseless carriages are admitted to all the printleges of the ordinary Parts flacre by a resemble sion of the Preferi of the Seine. An annex to the Luxen-bourg museum is hell that

on the Rue de Vangirard side, to make more for works by fiving French artists.

A method of nickelling wood has been decised by the German chemist Langbein, the wood being ered by a thin coating of metal by either a 'ri or ret process.

Hector Malor, the French novelist, is some to make himself disagreeable by publishing to dography a key to his remances, all of with he declares, he took from actual events.
Russia will benceforth supply its lighte foot with

coal from the Donetz region, instead of from Eng-land; the Minister of Finance having arranged to cheapen the raticoad freight charges. This is our blow to England's coal trade with St. Person and Plans for a revolving sky acraper 400 ! and built of steel have been submitted to for Paris exhibition commission. The tweeth first stories are to be let for restaurants, converted theatres, and so forth. The building will slowly on its axis like a merry-go-tound. de visitors to survey the whole country at

Paris while they cut their dinners. Brest's town council had the curious bles of a lecting men of M. Pélix Faure's own age of the committee of citizens that was to great the President of the republic on his recent visit ! town. All classes were represented, including to a laborers and apothecaries. M. Paure, who is a willpreserved man for his age, was stattled at the ravages of time on his contemporaries. A good story of the late Princess Alice has con a

out on the occasion of the striking of a medial the fishermen at Ushant. She once stated the Mint unexpectedly at a time when some were being made for non-commissioned offers building, the officials thought it won the a rest thing to stamp her name and the date on one of the medals and present it to her. She accepted the gift and then burst out laughing. The hearty line read "For long service and good conduct."

Bids for Ordnance Material.